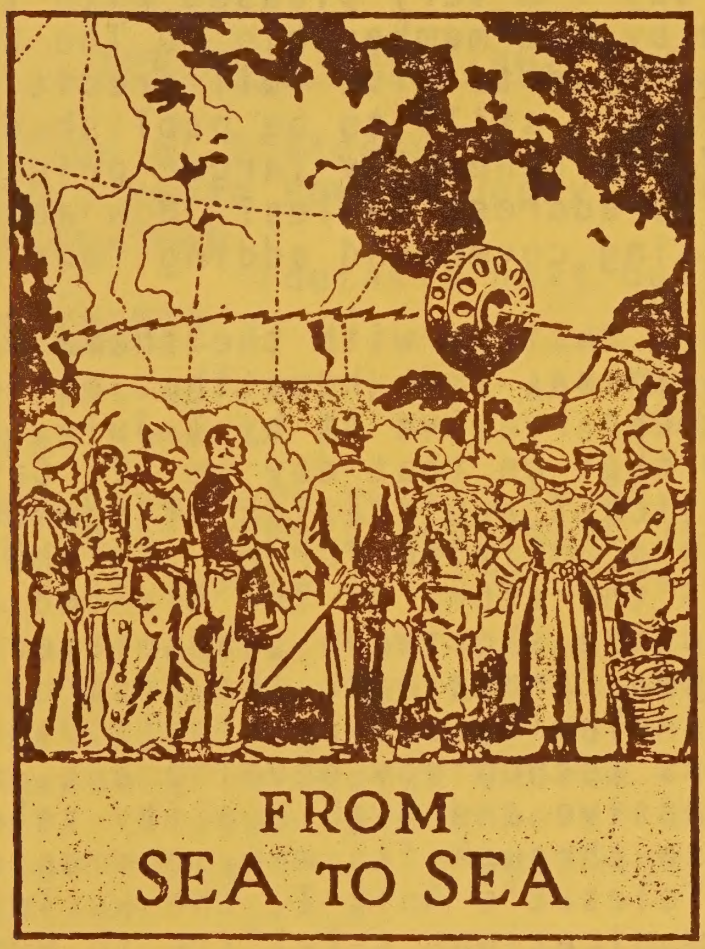
THE CAT'S WHISKER

BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN VINTAGE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 7 NUMBER 2 JUNE 1977

A.D. CHALLONER Editor



CANADA'S JUBILEE RADIO BROADCAST
JULY 1ST, 1927

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NOTE: PLEASE SEND ALL CVWA CORRESPONDENCE TO OUR CAPABLE SECRETARY;
ALL BULLETIN NEWS/ARTICLES TO THE EDITOR :DUES AND ADS TO SID!

EDITOR'S NOTES:

I must say I'm very pleased with the increased contribution by our membership to The Cat's Whisker. I have tried to give full credit within; some articles are still to be published. What do you think of the generally larger print and the new Xerox Cheshire address lables? How about dropping the mailing cover and adding four pages?

I am very excited with the theme of this issue and its timeliness; I do hope that at least our Canadian members receive it by 1 July, Canada Day. Did you know that on that day in '27 Canada made a very significant application of communications technology as a unifying force. On the following pages is told the story of The Diamond Jubilee Broadcast and the shortwave transmitter which on that day linked Canada with the rest of the world. Now Canada is playing a very significant role in communications technology development, not only with its extensive and high quality telephone system , but also through its many communications satellites: Telesat's Anik I, the world's first domestic communications satellite,to Hermes, a joint Canada-U.S. experimental SHF satellite that is now the world's most powerful; it can reach a rooftop antenna!

JULY PICNIC

* * * * * *

WHY? For the fun of it; bring the family!

WHAT? Pack lunch and equipt. for auction.

WHERE? Woodland Park, Steeles Ave. E. 2.5 miles E. of Hwy. 48 Mkhm:294-0433

WHEN? 16 July 1977, 1 PM.

WHO? Check with Ed.231-4514/MB.421-4789

** 22 OCT. **

ANNUAL MEETING

Election of Officers
Battery Radio Power Supply Seminar
Auction-Swap
(details next bulletin)

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Congratulations to Jack Knott and Maurice Chaplin on their appointments as Treas. and V.P.,resp.
- '77-'78 Dues have been raised to $5 - the first raise since 1971! REMBER DUES DATE IS 1 OCT. 77. Please see p.18 before mailing check to Treas.
- April 23rd meeting was fast-paced: hazel Goldenberg's talk on the New Horizon's program was very informative though we may not have enough 'retired' members to make a quorum - yet; your editor finally brought his coherer and Ernie Welling finally found his gramaphone and for quite a reasonable price.
- Send nominations for elected officers to Noble Haughton (SEE BOTTOM OF TRADING POST FOR HANDY ADDRESS SHEET).

NEW: Niagara Frontier Wireless Association, Amherst Museum, 500 Smith Rd., E. Amherst, NY 14051 c/o Jim Kreuzer.

A MARI USQUE AD MARE

CARILLON IN THE PEACE TOWER
PEACE AND GOOD WILL TOWEN
"A MARI USQUE AD MARE"
PRESENTED TO
T. AHEARN ESQ
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST ALL CANADA BROADCAST
CARRIED OUT UNDER HIS DIRECTION ON DOMINION DAY 1927.
ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE OF CONFEDERATION
OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADA'S JUBILEE RADIO BROADCAST

July 1st, 1927

From Sea to Sea

A silence there, expectant, meaning,
And then a voice clear-pitched and tense;
A million hearers, forward-leaning,
Were in the thrall of eloquence.

A pause, a hush, a wonder growing;
A prophet's vision understood;
In that strange spell of his bestowing,
They dreamed, with him, of Brotherhood.

THE fact is, one must turn to the poets for words wherewith to describe adequately the great Jubilee Broadcast from Parliament Hill, on July first, Nineteen Twenty Seven. "A million hearers, forward-leaning"---on the far shores of the Pacific, the rolling foot-hills of Alberta, the wheat lands of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in the cities, towns and hamlets of Old Ontario and Quebec, the forests of New Brunswick, the fishing villages of Nova Scotia and of sea-girt Prince Edward Island. Such quickening of national feeling, such impulse of brotherhood has never been known at any one moment before in the history of Canada.

And so the weeks of labour, the sleepless anxiety of those who made the broadcast possible, were abundantly justified. Success beyond their fondest hopes had made reparation full and complete.

That the record may not be lost, a plain tale of the broadcast is told in the following pages.

The front cover of this issue and the preceding two pages were reprinted from a marvelous little booklet entitled simply From Sea To Sea and produced, I assume, by The Diamond Jubilee Broadcast Committee, to record this famous communications event and credit the many participants.

I only wish that this bulletin were large enough to share with you all of the 64 pages simply brimming with this story of Canadian communications and unity: the philosophy and poetry of the occasion, pictures of the people and the radio stations involved, extensive discussions of the numerous technical feats and problems associated with the broadcast supported by such a vast,coast-to-coast telephone network. IF THERE IS ENOUGH INTEREST I MAY GET A QUALITY REPRODUCTION MADE FOR CVWA MEMBERS AND OTHERS; YOUR WRITTEN ENCOURAGEMENT WOULD HELP.

I first came across this booklet while working in Ottawa on the CTS satellite project a few years ago. Another member, Peter Schuddeboom, and I found ourselves just south of Ottawa in Smith Falls one day helping A.R. Gladden, an ex- CP telegrapher clear out boxes of old wireless and radio gear and magazines from his attic. By the end of the day I was beat, but young Gladden (I believe he was 93) was still leading the pace reminiscing about the old spark days and then how he later, in '27 solved a critical technical problem on the very day of the Jubilee broadcast. He then showed me his copy of From Sea To Sea. Although we gladly took all the wireless and radio gear off his hands it took some considerable restraint not to make an offer on the booklet.

At any rate I was fortunate to discover another copy of it later in the Library of the Museum of and Technology, Ottawa and curator Ernie De Coste kindly sent me a xerox of it to help with this issue. Also and coincidentally Ernie advised us of his recent acquisition of SWB-1, an early shortwave transmitter from Drummondville which was very likely the one used to send the Jubilee Broadcast around the world....

> "This morning from 0400-0654 Amsterdam summer time I received the transmission by the Drummondville Beam Station of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration with almost fair loud speaker strength on det. and 2 L.F.A. Nearly each word of the different speeches in French and English could be clearly understood and I can only say that this transmission was more than an 'Empire Broadcast,' it was a world broadcast indeed. I hope Canada will have a splendid future, not at least with regard to radio."—A. W. Brave, *Amsterdam, Holland.*

Maurice Chaplin reports on SWB-1 in the article following.

Opposite,the Prime Minister's report at the 1927 CNE puts this unifying Canadian in its proper historical perspective.

The Prime Minister at the Canadian National Exhibition

Saturday, August 27, 1927.

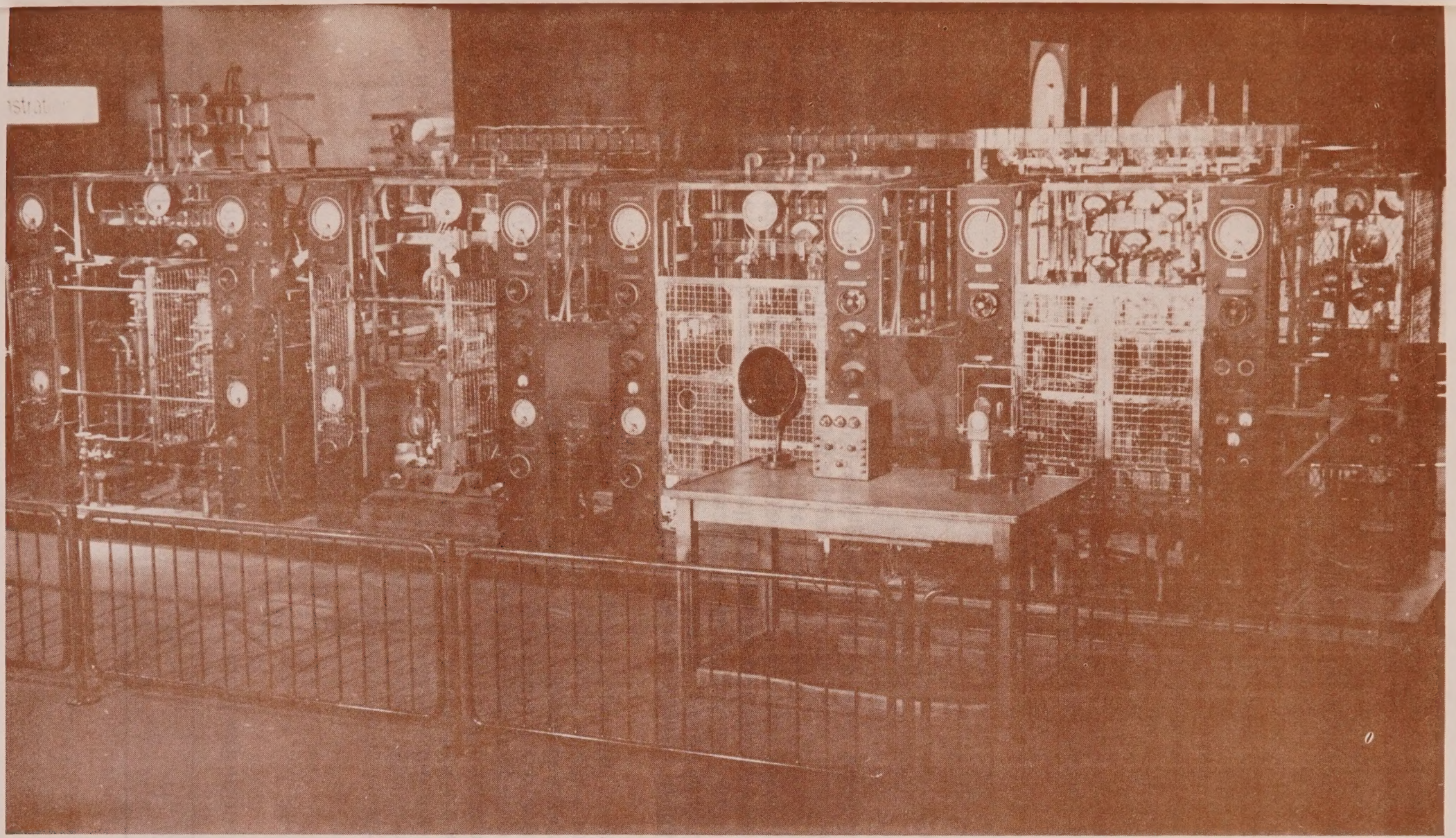
The Nation-Wide Broadcast

"There has been nothing comparable in its way to the nation-wide broadcasting of the proceedings on Parliament Hill on July 1, as effected through the co-operation of the railway, telegraph, telephone and radio companies, under the direction of the National Committee. For the first time in the history of Canada the word spoken on Parliament Hill and the sound of the chimes and bells were carried instantaneously in all parts of this vast Dominion. Never before was a national program enjoyed by the citizens of any land over so vast an area. It is doubtful if ever before, at one and the same moment, the thoughts of so many of the citizens of any country were concentrated upon what was taking place at its Capital, or whether those in authority were brought into such immediate and sympathetic personal touch with those from whom their authority was derived.

"In the Confederation debate in the Legislature of United Canada in 1865, the Hon. Christopher Dunkin drew attention to what, at the time, seemed an inevitable impediment to national consciousness on the part of the citizens of Canada. He said: 'We have a large class whose national feelings turn toward London, whose very heart is there; another large class whose sympathies centre here at Quebec, or in a sentimental way may have some reference to France; another large class whose memories are of the Emerald Isle, and yet another whose comparisons are rather with Washington; but have we any class of people who are attached, or whose feelings are going to be directed with any earnestness to the City of Ottawa, the centre of the new nationality that is to be created?' After many years this doubt has been dispelled, and the question has been answered by the voice of the Canadian people united in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. (Applause.)

All Canada a Single Assemblage

"On the morning, afternoon and evening of July 1, all Canada became, for the time being, a single assemblage, swayed by a common emotion, within the sound of a single voice. Thus has modern science for the first time realized in the great nation-State of modern days that condition which existed in the little city-States of ancient times and which was considered by the wisdom of the ancients as indispensable to free and democratic government—that all the citizens should be able to hear for themselves the living voice. To them it was the voice of a single orator—a Demosthenes or a Cicero—speaking on public questions in the Athenian Assembly or in the Roman Forum. Hitherto to most Canadians, Ottawa has seemed far off, a mere name to hundreds of thousands of our people, but henceforth all Canadians will stand within the sound of the carillon and within hearing of the speakers on Parliament Hill. May we not predict that as a result of this carrying of the living voice throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, there will be aroused a more general interest in public affairs, and an increased devotion of the individual citizen to the common weal?



SWB-1 SHORT WAVE TRANSMITTER AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(Photo courtesy E. De Coste, Curator, Communications Technology) Jan. 1977

OCTOBER 1926 - CANADIAN COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY TAKES ANOTHER STEP

No matter how large their collection most vintage radio enthusiasts can always find room to store and display just one more item. Breadboards are coveted, cathedrals tracked down and even the venerable but bulky floor model is prized. How about transmitters? Would you accept one on indefinite loan if it was of historical significance? Of course you would, you are, after-all, an enthusiast. Yes, but the transmitter is 6 feet high, 6 feet deep and almost 30 feet long - 1000 cubic feet of gleaming brass, glass and angle-iron - SWB-1, one of the first commercial short-wave transmitters in the world, the Canadian w.t. link with Great Britain which went into active service just over 50 years ago.

C.V.W.A. member Ernie De Coste, Curator of Communication Technology at the National Museum of Science and Technology, visited the transmitter site at Drummondville, P.Q., just prior to its closing and accepted SWB-1 on behalf of the Museum from Teleglobe Canada. We are fortunate that this significant item of Canadian communication history will be preserved.

The idea of a wireless link between Britain and the major countries within the Empire had been discussed prior to the first World War. The scheme foundered in a mire of commercial and political intrigue but was revived as the Imperial scheme in the early 20's. The Marconi Co. had successfully tendered for the construction of the system and work had already commenced. The Imperial chain was to have been of high-power and long-wavelength, technically similar to others of the time.

Marconi's involvement with short-wave equipment dated from 1896 when he demonstrated wireless communication on Salisbury Plain, England, obtaining some 2½ km. range with parabolic copper reflectors included in both the transmitting and receiving antennæ. Later experiments were to use longer and longer wavelengths as this appeared to be the only way to obtain consistent distant reception.

During the first World War, Marconi, on behalf of the Italian Government, filled an Italian Navy need for a line-of-sight communication system between warships. An experimental 2m. system was used, the short wavelength preventing enemy ships below the horizon from eavesdropping. A directional beam antenna was used to conserve carrier power and to narrow the reception area. The antenna was of manageable size on board ship due, again, to its short wavelength.

After the war, amateur stations obtained results at higher frequencies and lower power that outperformed many commercial installations. Marconi continued experiments from the Poldhu transmitter using a receiver installed on Elettra, his yacht which was virtually a floating laboratory. The carefully detailed results from these experiments encouraged the Marconi company to propose to the British Government that plans for the long-wave, high-power Imperial system be shelved and the Marconi s.w. beam system be substituted. A Government Committee studied the proposal and, subject to certain penalty clauses, the new system was conditionally approved.

The Marconi company would have sufferred severe financial and prestige losses if the hitherto-untried s.w. beam system had been unsuccessful but the company had implicit faith in its technical expertise. The Canada-Great Britain service was the first to be completed and upon its performance hung the fate of the other inter-continental links.

This first link was handed over to the British Post Office for official testing on the 18th. of October 1926. It was extremely successful and easily met the required 100w.p.m. for an 18 hour day, 7 days per week, in both directions. The system revolutionized the long range commercial radio field and gave the Marconi Co. a considerable competitive edge.

The system's success was due to Marconi's ability to inspire a loyal dedicated staff of brilliant engineers. The major credit belonging to C.S.Franklin, H.J.Round, H.H.Vyvan and G.A.Mathieu.

In the next issue, the technical details of the transmitter and receiver will be given but if you are close to Ottawa this summer, call in and see CKCB-1 for yourself.

by Maurice Chaplin

(courtesy C.R. Leutz Jr.)

GOLDEN-LEUTZ RADIO for AUTOMOBILES

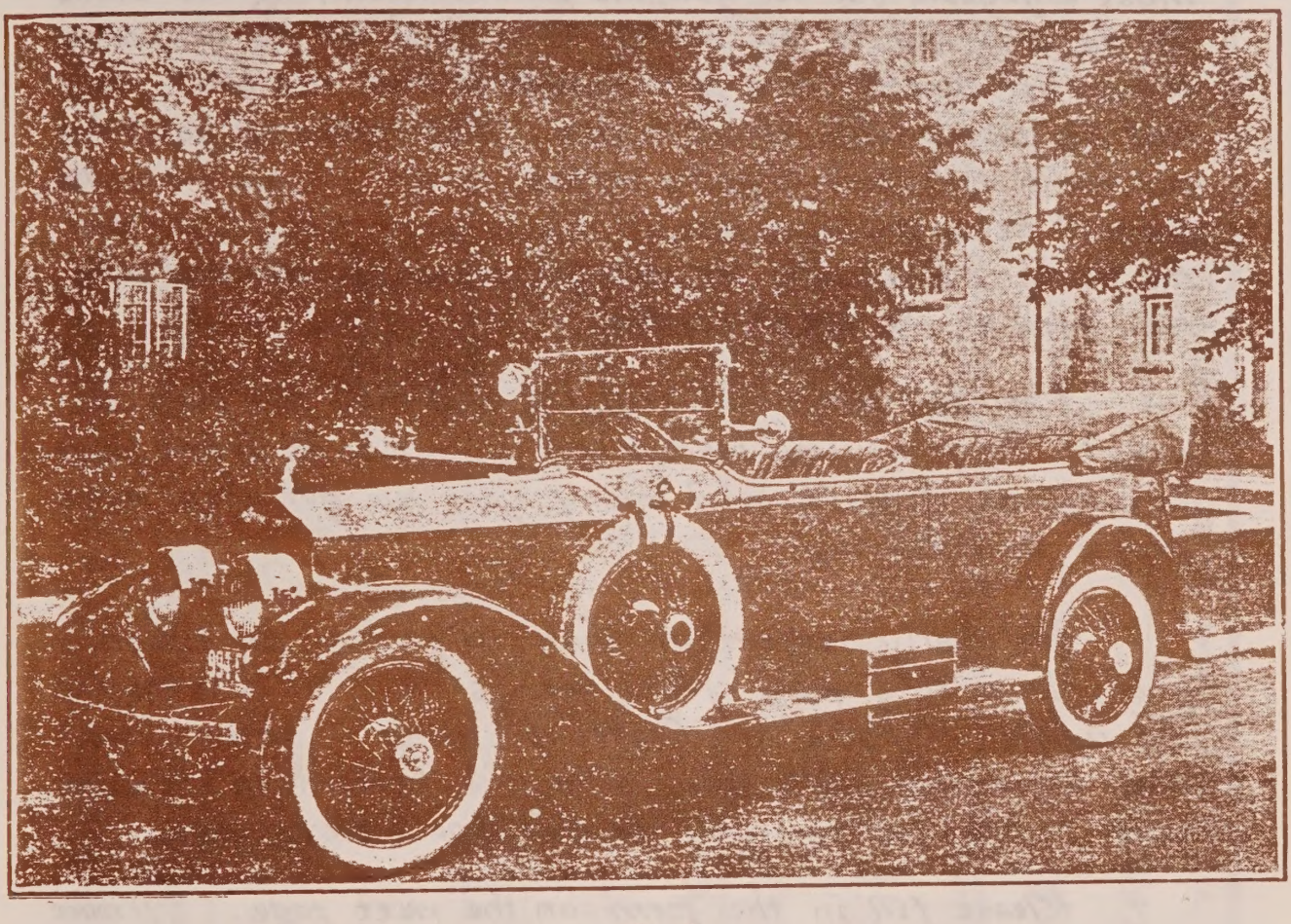


Fig. 6

ROLLS-ROYCE EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL GOLDEN-LEUTZ RADIO

Golden-Leutz have designed and built special receivers for use in automobiles. The Rolls-Royce shown is equipped with a custom built 10 tube receiver mounted in the rear compartment. It is arranged to be portable and can be removed for use at a camp site, hotel or residence.

Due to the use of a multiple tube set of high sensitivity and maximum efficiency, an elaborate antenna is not necessary, in some cases the frame of the car is sufficient.

Golden-Leutz can also supply special radio broadcast receivers for permanent installation in sedans and other closed model cars.

(p.15, "New Models for 1927", Golden-Leutz Inc.)

1977 C.NE. DISPLAY

It looks like this years C.N.E. display will be the most enjoyable yet for you, the person manning our booth. If the response to this article is as good as the response at our last meeting we will be able to have the booth manned by two people at all times. That means if you're on our booth and want to get a coffee, or go for a walk around, there'll be no problem, also if this is your first time on the booth I'll be able to put you on with someone who has been on the booth before.

I am not surprised that the responce has been so great. Anyone who has worked on our booth before wants to work on it again, and every year we get a few more people volunteering.

Its really important that we put on an especially good show this year. Next year is the C.N.E.'s centennial. The whole Hobbies and Crafts building is being remodeled after this year's show. - So the better the show this year - the better will be our booth next year.

Please fill in the form on the next page. I'll make a copy of it and return the original to you immediately as confirmation, and so you can keep your Cat's Wisker intact. Then later I'll send you your C.N.E. passes

You'll notice that the times of the shifts are a little different this year. A lot of people couldn't get off work to make it down to the booth by 4 pm weekdays so it was changed to 5pm.

Mail the forms to: MICHAEL COX
26 KHARTOUM AVE.
SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO
M1K - 3X9

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			August 17	August 18	August 19	August 20
			10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	9:30am to 4pm
			5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10:30pm	4pm to 10:30pm
August 21	August 22	August 23	August 24	August 25	August 26	August 27
12pm to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	9:30am to 4pm
5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10:30pm	4pm to 10:30pm
August 28	August 29	August 30	August 31	September 1	September 2	September 3
12pm to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 5pm	10am to 4pm
5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10:30pm	4pm to 10:30pm
September 4	September 5					
12pm to 5pm	10am to 5pm					
5pm to 10pm	5pm to 10pm					

NAME: _____ TEL. Nº _____

ADDRESS: _____

☐ YES I HAVE SOME RADIOS FOR THE DISPLAY

GOLD DUST

Sid. Prior

THANK YOU FELLOWS

For 6½ years it was my pleasure to serve you as your Tresurer.

The many kind notes I received from you with your dues and also during the year,made my office a joy to hold,and I will miss your missiles.

However I will be continuing my "GOLD DUST" write up,and will try to make it as interesting as possible,as a budding journalist.

Also I am still the"Trading Post"write up man,and remember your welcome ads.will be sent to me by the 15th. of each month prior to the issue of your "Cat's Whisker",so keep them short and to the point,so that we will be able to get them all in each issue.

I am sure your new Treasurer,Jack Knott will serve you well,and will enjoy the office as I have.

In this issue you will find the new changes in our various Officers with the names and addresses of these Fellows

So please send your enquiries to the Officers handling these items.

Write me anytime,I am always available by Mail.

Best regards Sid.

Pease send your Dues in October to your new:
TREASURER: JACK KNOTT
69 ROSSBURN DRIVE ETOBICOKE ONT. CAN.
M 9 C 2 P 9

EDWIN H. ARMSTRONG

Radio News for December, 1922

THERE is probably no other single person who has accomplished as much in the radio field as Edwin H. Armstrong, within the short period of his life, for Armstrong is a comparatively young man.

He was born in the U. S. A. on December 18, 1890. It was while he was a high school student in 1906 that he first became interested in radio. He had a receiving set in operation in his bedroom, where he conducted most of his early experiments.

At that time, there were no vacuum tubes, as we know them today. Instead, the two-element Fleming valve performed heroic service, and was then considered the last word in detectors. However, through DeForest's pioneer work in valves, Armstrong was able to secure an "audion," which was a three-element vacuum tube, and a forerunner of the modern triode. This was in 1911, and by experimenting with this new device, he tried to increase the sensitivity of his receiver.

Armstrong had been studying the technical side of radio, and the action of the vacuum tube in particular. He read every piece of literature then available on the subject. In the summer of 1912, it occurred to him to tune the plate circuit of the vacuum tube receiver, but it was not until the fall of that year that he carried on actual experiments.

He noticed that the signals became very much louder, but that there was a point in the tuning operation at which the signals became "mushy," and then disappeared. The point just before this hissing was noticeable, Armstrong found, was where the signals came in loudest. He had just discovered the phenomenon of regeneration. He was then but twenty-two years old! In his bedroom located in an apartment in Yonkers, N. Y., he continued to experiment, trying to understand the action of the apparatus, and in February, 1913, he thought he had found an explanation.

It was not easy for young Armstrong to convince his father and other influential relatives that he had made a discovery of importance. His uncle, however, advised him to have a copy of his circuit diagram witnessed by a notary public. This was done on January 31, 1913, and this document played an important role in subsequent suits in which Armstrong was involved.

Today, the Armstrong regenerative receiver is probably the most sensitive practical type of receiver available. Under the form of the short-wave regenerative set, using variometers to tune the plate and grid circuits, it has become standard with the thousands of telegraphing amateurs throughout the country in their long-distance relay work.

Not to be outdone by this important contribution to the radio art, Armstrong experimented and worked still further. He conceived and constructed the "super-heterodyne" receiver while an officer in the U. S. Signal Corps. By means of this new type of receiver it was possible for him to pick up signals from low-power German trench sets which were sending out confidential matter, with a small loop in the front-line trenches. For the valuable work which he did, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Upon his return to the United States, Armstrong started on a hunt which was to lead him far. He had the notion that something better than regeneration could be discovered. You have all noticed that when you tune your regenerative receiver, the signal strength increases in a greater proportion, as the regeneration control is turned. A point is reached, however, when the signals become mushy, and are no longer clear and distinguishable.

Armstrong reasoned that if it were possible to get beyond that point, without getting this hissing sound, amplification could be infinite. And so, he started to experiment, to try to remove this objection. The results of these experiments were disclosed in his famous paper on "Super-regeneration," read before the Institute of Radio Engineers in June, 1922, and published in the October issue of RADIO NEWS.

This is the last step in the rapid advance of the radio art. With the new super-regenerative receiver, it is possible to get the results previously obtainable with from four to six steps of amplification, with but two vacuum tubes.

Edwin H. Armstrong has for many years been associated with that big body of representative radio men, the Institute of Radio Engineers. He was president of the Radio Club of America. He is at present a professor at Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1913 with the degree of Electrical Engineer, where he is conducting more experiments modestly, for the advancement of the radio art. He is one of the very few radio engineers who have risen from the ranks of the radio amateur. He is fundamentally a radio amateur at heart, as his interest in the recent Transatlantic tests show. He was indeed one of the designers and constructors of station 1BCG, which was heard in Scotland.

ANOTHER WHO'S WHO IN SEPTEMBER.

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SOMETHING OLD ABOUT SOMETHING NEW

Dave McKenzie of Indianola, Iowa draws to our attention a new book entitled Collecting Old Radios and Crystal Sets by Max Alth, available from Mid American Book Co., Leon Iowa 50144 for $7.95(Plus postage,I assume.) He thinks you'll enjoy it; if we receive it in time it will be reviewed here, next issue.

Notice of another new book: It Happened Yesterday, Stories Old and New by Michael MacKenzie, printed by Robinson-Blackmore Grand Falls ($3.00) came via Aaron Solomon. It contains several East Coast tales, one apparently a local tale of how Marconi came to visit Ottawa after Signal Hill in '01.

Finally, while on vacation in Naples Florida your editor sure got more than one chuckle out of Donald Jack's Sinc Betty and the Morning Man: The Story of CFRB, Macmillan of Canada Toronto, 166 page $4.95. The broadcasting style of 'Sinc', or Gordon Sinclair as may be remembered by American members who heard one of the many recordings of his almost 'embarassingly' famous pro-American editorial of '74 was undoutedly the inspiration for the book's theme; in fact, 'Let's Be Personal', Sinc's regular pre-news human-interest feature, would be a more apt title. Frank Rasky, Toronto Star, in his review describes the book as '... saucy, gossipy many anecdotes to illustrate the point. Here we support his praise by quoting one at length.

66

But seriously (as people say when they've failed to be anything else), I thought Bud McDougald worthy of respect. Not because of his North York house with its thirty-car garage, or his eighteen-bedroom Palm Beach retreat, or his private jet and his ten-million-dollar petty-cash account in the Canadian Imperial; but because he is a civilized person: unpretentious, considerate, and courteous. He had some highly unfashionable ideas on the liberal attitude, and a profound contempt for the organized reward of mediocrity and passivity by governments. But being unfashionable is not a crime. It's a trait of individuality.

Anyway, this was the man that Joe Atkinson turned to, after he had decided to get back into radio. Atkinson approached McDougald one day and asked him to buy shares for him in Standard Radio, which appeared to be the least insecure of all the local radio companies.

The stock, however, had to be gathered as confidentially as possible. McDougald proceeded to do so, and nobody suspected that he was buying for Atkinson. Bud accomplished this partly by undermining confidence in Standard.

"I wrote hundreds of letters to shareholders," he told me, "telling them what a lousy company it was.

"It was true, anyway. Standard wasn't doing at all well.

"It was a slow process, but by the end of the war, Joe had quite a slice of the ownership."

Then one day, in 1947, Bud got an agitated call from Atkinson. He wanted to see McDougald right away.

"It sounded so urgent that I went over to his socialist newspaper right away ——"

"Socialist? The *Star*?"

"Of course. The *Toronto Star* was socialist, and so was Atkinson, as long as he could make money at it," McDougald replied, turning his stern face in the direction of his open-mouthed visitor. It was a serious, somewhat wounded face, as if its owner had spent too many unhappy years contemplating the ways in which the government was spending his seven-figure income-tax contributions.

"It was quite a sight to see Socialist Atkinson arriving at the *Star*, in his sixteen-cylinder Cadillac, and his chamois gloves," McDougald continued, with just the faintest undulation of humor modifying his compressed lips.

"Anyway, I hurried over in response to his call. I found Joe in a terrible state.

"He had just seen his doctor, he told me. And the news was grave. He was finished. He had to pack it in, put his house in order. Time was running out. He was, in other words, dying,

"He really was a pitiful sight. His shoulders were hunched, his lips trembled, his eyes were filled with pain. As he recited his catalog of calamities, those eyes were soon filled with tears as well.

"It was so affecting," Bud said, "that I couldn't help it, I wept with him."

As part of this process of putting his house in order before the dread, inevitable moment came (Bud gathered that it was likely to happen the next Tuesday), Atkinson asked Bud if he would do him a favor. He knew that Bud was no longer in the brokerage business, but would he, just this once, as a personal favor, handle the immediate disposal of his Standard Radio stock? In fact, would he and his partner, E. P. Taylor, be interested in it?

Of course, replied Bud gently. Then, the businessman reasserting himself, he wiped his eyes and pointed out that in the circumstances, the hurried sale and so on, he and his partner would not be able to offer the full price.

Atkinson turned his ravaged face to the windows. "Still, it would help a dying man," he said brokenly.

"Well, I'll have to consult Eddie, of course, but . . . all right, Joe."

"Thank you," Joe said simply, clasping Bud's hand. Then, with an abrupt return to his usual brusqueness, "See me tomorrow at eleven."

Within the hour, Bud was discussing the situation in "Eddie's" office. Though the Standard shares were worth much more, the partners decided that the best offer they could come up with was $9 a share.

But as Bud was being driven home in his tulipwood Isotta Fraschini Type B (or perhaps it was just the plain old Bentley), he suddenly thought of the, well, not entirely *regular* things that Joe had done in his lifetime. In the circumstances, Bud thought, he had better lower the offer to $8.50.

By the time he arrived home, it was down to $8. Next morning, as he was indulging himself with toast and coffee, he decided, what the hell, it was all so sudden and rushed—he would try Joe with $7.50, and see what happened.

As he went up in the *Star* elevator, he thought to himself, no,

damn it. Joe's in such a hurry to get rid of his shares, he's not entitled to such a favorable offer. He'd make it $7. Joe would undoubtedly balk, but the worst that could happen was a settlement somewhere between $8 and $8.50.

Just as he walked in the door, he made up his mind: $6.50.

And this was the bid he started to present to the publisher. "Mr. Atkinson," he began, "we've given this an awful lot of thought . . ." But as he reached the end of this sentence, Bud was surprised to hear himself offer only $6.

Before he could correct himself, Atkinson snapped, without a moment's hesitation, "Sold to you! When can you take delivery?"

After he'd gotten over his surprise, Bud agreed to make the purchase at eleven the next morning.

That was a Thursday, Bud thinks, and the deal was accordingly consummated. On the following Monday, when Bud opened the morning paper, he read that CFRB was to face the worst crisis in its history, one that seemed almost certain to result in an abrupt diminution of its audience, and therefore a substantial and perhaps lasting loss in advertising revenue.

The C.B.C. Dominion Network was taking over CFRB's 860 kc. frequency, and relegating the station to a distinctly second-class spot on the dial, 1010 kc.

"That bastard Mackenzie King had called Holy Joe Atkinson about it ahead of time," McDougald said, "and tipped him off." ??

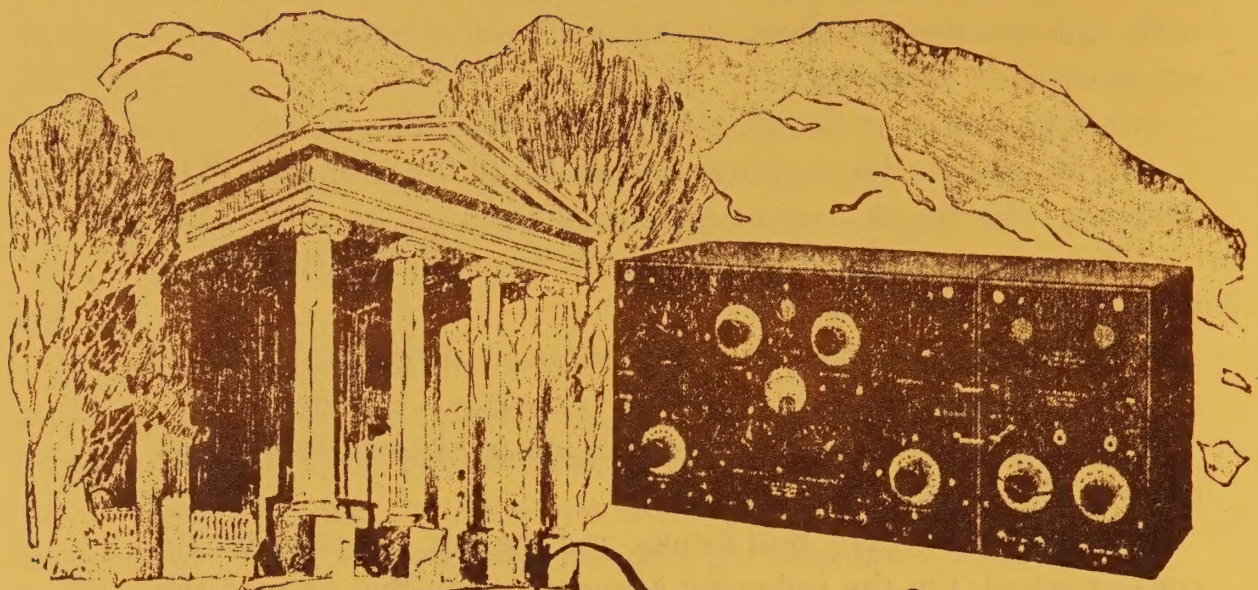
To be sure, McDougald "was prepared to accept" (he really had no choice) the government decision provided they increased the maximum allowed power for CFRB from 10,000 to 50,000 watts - and they did!

The book is just brimming with similar gossip on the personalities behind the Canadian communications

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS!
****

WE 'D LIKE TO KNOW YOU! PLEASE FILL OUT THE MIMEOGRAPHED SHEET ENCLOSED WITH THIS BULLETIN. IT WAS PREPARED BY YOUR NEW TREASURER, JACK KNOTT AS OUR NEW CVWA APPLICATION FORM BUT HE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO USE IT TO GET YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS AND HELP US LEARN A BIT ABOUT YOUR BACKGROUND TO SERVE YOU THAT MUCH BETTER. SEND IT TO: J. Knott, 69 Rossburn Drive, Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada M9C 2P9.

thanks, editor.



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IT IS but natural that Kennedy Receiving Sets are found in the finest homes. The same appreciation of artistry that is responsible for beautiful home surroundings sees in a Kennedy a fitting example of craftsmanship that belongs with the finest.

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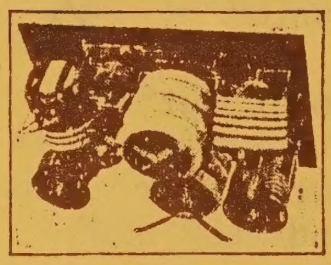
And last—the owner of a Kennedy knows that others will admire it. Its possession reflects good taste and judgment.



That the Kennedy "Universal" set is a wonderful example of mechanical excellence is shown by this interior view. It can be made to detect, regenerate or oscillate over its entire range of 200 to 25,000 meters.

All Kennedy Regenerative Receivers are licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,113,149.

Arrange with your local dealer for demonstration, or write us direct for descriptive literature.

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